

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

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"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES."

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From the New York Observer.

THE TEARS OF A CHRISTIAN PARENT.

What affliction can be so great as, believing the Bible, to see a child perish apparently beyond all hope! Take as an illustration the case of the late Rev. Andrew Fuller. Mr. Fuller had a son of many prayers and many tears. The following notices respecting this unhappy youth are from his father's diary, as introduced by his biographer, and they present as affecting an exhibition of the tears of a Christian parent as can be found upon record. It is not often that the secret feelings of a religious father's heart for an irreligious child become thus fully known to the world.

Mr. Fuller writes May 12, 1796: "This day my eldest son is gone to London upon trial at a warehouse belonging to Mr. B. My heart has been much exercised about him. The child is sober and tender in his spirit: I find too he prays in private, but whether he is really godly I know not. Sometimes he has expressed a desire after the ministry, but I always consider that as arising from the want of knowing himself. About a year and a half ago, I felt a very affecting time in pleading with God on his behalf. Nothing appeared to me so desirable for him as that he might be a servant of God. I felt my heart much drawn out to devote him to the Lord, in whatever way he might employ him. Since that time, as he became of age for business, my thoughts have been much engaged on his behalf. As to giving him any idea of his ever being engaged in the ministry, it is what I carefully shun; and whether he ever will be altogether uncertain; I know not whether he be a real Christian as yet, or, if he be, whether he will possess those qualifications which are requisite for that work; but this I have done, I have mentioned the exercises of my mind to Mr. B., who is a godly man, and, if at any future time within the next five or six years he should appear a proper object of encouragement for that work, he will readily give him up."

"I felt very tenderly last night and this morning in prayer. I cannot say, 'God before whom my fathers Abraham and Isaac did walk' but I can say, 'God, who hath fed me all my life long until this day, the angel which redeemed me from all evil, bless the lad.'"

In the short space of two months after writing the above—such are often the vicissitudes of parental hopes and alarms—we find Mr. Fuller secretly recording, respecting one thus apparently hopeful, "sober and tender in spirit," "praying in private," and expressing a desire after the ministry, the following bitter lamentation: "I perceive I have great unhappiness before me in my son, whose instability is continually appearing; he must leave London, and what to do with him I know not. I was lately earnestly engaged in prayer for him, that he might be renewed in his spirit, and be the Lord's; and these words occurred to my mind: 'Hear my prayer, O Lord, that goeth not forth out of feigned lips;' and I prayed them over many times."

Other situations were procured for the unhappy youth, but in none of them would he remain. We find his father about this time expressing himself as follows, in a confidential letter to a friend. It opens a heart-rending chapter in domestic history.

"My heart is almost broken. Let nothing that I said grieve you; but make allowance for your afflicted and distressed friend. When I lie down, a load almost insupportable depresses me. Mine eyes are kept waking, or if I get a little sleep it is disturbed; and as soon as I awake my load returns upon me. O Lord, I know not what to do; but mine eyes are up unto thee. Keep me, O my God, from sinful dependency. Thou hast promised that all things shall work together for good to them that love thee; fulfil thy promise, on which thou hast caused thy servant to hope. O my God, this child which thou hast given me in charge is wicked before thee, and is disobedient to me, and is plunging himself into ruin. Have mercy upon him, O Lord, and preserve him from evil. Bring him home to me, and not to me only, but also to thyself."

"If I see the children of other people it aggravates my sorrow. Those who have had no instruction, no pious example, no warnings or counsels, are often seen to be steady and trusty; but my child, who has had all these advantages, is worthy of no trust to be placed in him. I am afraid he will go into the army, that sink of immorality, or, if not, that, being reduced to extremity, he will be tempted to steal. And oh, if he should get such a habit, what may not these weeping eyes witness, or this broken heart be called to endure! O my God, whither will my fears lead me? Have mercy upon me, a poor unhappy parent: have mercy upon him a poor ungodly child."

The former of these fears were realized: in

7798 he entered into the army; on which occasion his father thus writes to Dr. Ryland:

"I have indeed had a sore trial in the affair you mentioned; but I do not recollect any trial of my life in which I had more of a spirit of prayer, and confidence in God. Many parts of Scripture were precious, particularly the following: 'O Lord, I know not what to do; but mine eyes are up unto thee. O Lord, I am oppressed, undertake for me. Commit thy way unto the Lord, and he shall bring it to pass. Cast thy burden on the Lord, and he shall sustain thee. All things work together for good,' &c. Even while I knew not where he was, I felt stayed on the Lord, and some degree of cheerful satisfaction that things would end well. I know not what is before me; but hitherto the Lord hath helped me; and I still feel resolved to hope in his mercy."

His discharge from the army was obtained on the ground of his being an apprentice, but he subsequently enlisted in the marines; soon after which he appeared sensible of his folly. The influence of early religious education was felt. Shocked at the heathenism of his present situation, and calling to remembrance the peaceful Sabbaths and pious instructions of home, he addressed his father, earnestly entreating him to use efforts for his liberation. This appeal to the piety and affection of a Christian parent was promptly responded to. His father's heart went forth to meet him, and he was once more restored to the bosom of his family. Notwithstanding the influence of his mother-in-law, to whom as well as to every other branch of the family he was fondly attached, a dislike to business, increased by habits recently contracted, once more induced his departure.

"The sorrows of my heart," says his father, "have been increased, at different times, to a degree almost insupportable; yet I have hoped in God, and do still hope that I shall see mercy for him in the end. The Lord knows that I have sought great things for him, and that I have been more concerned for the wicked course he was following than on account of the meanness of his taste. O may the Lord bring me out of this horrible pit, and put a new song in my mouth!"

My heart is oppressed, but yet I am supported. Yesterday I fasted and prayed the day through. Many Scriptures were sweet to me; particularly Matt. xv. 25, 'Lord, help me!' a petition in which a parent was heard for a child, after repeated repulses. And Ps. xxxiii. 22, 'I believe I shall live to see good, in some way, come out of it. My soul is at rest in God.'"

Finding that he was bent on a sea-faring life, his father procured him a comfortable situation on board a merchant ship, apparently much to his satisfaction. The hopes which this new arrangement raised in the minds of his friends were, however, suddenly destroyed, before he could join the ship, by the operation of what Fuller's biographer justly calls the "savage laws" of impressment. Thus, against his inclination, he found himself once more on board a man-of-war, in the capacity of a common sailor. In a few months an account was received by his friends of his having been tried for desertion, and sentenced to a most severe punishment, after the infliction of which he immediately expired.

"Oh!" says his agonized parent, "this is heart-troubling! In former cases, my sorrows found vent in tears; but now I can seldom weep. A kind of morbid heart-sickness preys upon me from day to day. Every object around me reminds me of him! Ah! . . . he was wicked; and mine eye was not over him to prevent . . . he was detected, and tried, and condemned; but I heard it not . . . he expired, without an eye to pity or a hand to help him! . . . O Absalom! my son! my son! would to God I had died for thee, my son!"

Yet, O my soul! let me rather think of Aaron than of David. He 'held his peace' in a more trying case than mine. His sons were both slain, and slain by the wrath of heaven; were probably intoxicated at the time; and all this suddenly, without any thing to prepare the mind for such a trial! Well did he say, 'Such things have befallen me.'"

A writer in the London Christian Observer for October, after quoting the above, adds the following comments:

"Well might the afflicted father call to mind David weeping over Absalom. As far as regarded natural affection, his tears were probably more bitter than those of David; for whatever were the sins and follies of this youth, his father's biographer attests of him that he by no means evinced 'an inveterate propensity to vicious and abandoned courses;' that 'this disposition was amiable;' and that he does not appear 'to have abandoned himself to any of those gross vices incident to a naval and military life.' To his father he seems to have behaved with personal affection, amidst all his wanderings; he was a prodigal son, but not, like Absalom, a traitor and a murderer. There has been nothing, therefore, to alienate the affections of a parent, except as every kind of vice, is hateful to a Christian mind, though it does not, of necessity, diminish parental tenderness—nay, from feelings of commiseration, it may increase it. And then there was the choking remembrance that this son had actually begun a new course, when an act of atrocious injustice—for such I scruple not to call the barbarous custom of impressment—tore him away from a peaceful and useful occupation, upon which he had entered, to plunge him into what I have heard respectable seafaring men call,

that 'hell on the water,' a man-of-war. 'My son,' he might have thought, 'would perhaps have been saved in body and soul, had it not been for that act of legalized atrocity. He has felt the evils of his past conduct, and I had yet hope; but now—Absalom perished hitting his hand against his father; but his death was what men call casual: it was not cruel, it was not disgraceful; but my boy died under the lash, perhaps for some offence, which the strictness of military law accounts highly penal, but which does not involve high moral turpitude—he might have been overcome with slumber at his post after severe fatigue.' Thus a parent's feelings might have gone on to trace new sources of grief, while it invented every possible mitigation of the young man's offences. Besides all which, Mr. Fuller seems to have believed that his son labored under 'a sort of mental derangement,' as his poor mother actually did for some weeks before her death; in which case his feelings must have been ten-fold harrowed up at the thought of his sufferings, while all that appeared wrong in him would call forth tenderness instead of displeasure."

Then there was, as doubtless in David's case, intense spiritual anxiety. The youth had been religiously educated; and though the father throws out a casual remark that he seemed to be laboring under a species of mental derangement, yet he did not so seriously adopt this opinion as to abate in the least his feeling of his son's moral responsibility. He greatly feared, and durst scarcely cherish a hope to the contrary, that the unhappy prodigal was lost for ever; and this, with the accumulated guilt of having rejected all the restraints of a well-informed conscience, and a religious and anxiously guarded education.

The suffering parent's affliction was not, I think, aggravated by feelings of self-reproach, except so far as every man of tender conscience is sensible of innumerable sins, negligences, and ignorances in his best observances; for he had been a peculiarly watchful parent, and had left nothing undone that prayer, instruction, and example could afford for his children's spiritual welfare. The above passages incidentally afford a most beautiful illustration of his feelings as a Christian parent. Scarcely a syllable does he record in his secret diary of his son's temporal prospects; his most anxious desire is regarding his spiritual condition. He attests before God, in the simplicity of his soul, that 'he had not sought great things for him;' and that he felt far more acutely because the course his son had taken was wicked, than because it was mean and degrading. This last remark exhibits the very touchstone of Christian feeling. Happy is that parent who can truly say, 'that he has always thus made the Divine Law his standard, and has always felt the fear of God to be more promptly influential than any worldly bias; and would have preferred the 'meanest' employment, if not 'wicked,' to all that wealth and taste and worldly honor could offer."

In all the annals of parental suffering I know not that I could point out a more affecting passage than the closing part of that above quoted; or any thing more beautifully Christian, more sublimely full of faith and holy resignation, than its conclusion: "Yet, O my soul, let me rather think of Aaron than of David. Truly, religion is worth something at such a moment—Nor is it uninteresting, or unedifying, to contemplate a man like Fuller, known chiefly to the world in far other aspects, and often involved in painful controversies, thus in the midst of home endearments, and without one feeling jar-ring within when all was jarring in the outer world."

I know not that I would have pained your feelings with this narrative, if I could not have added something to relieve them; for a few days brought the afflicted father the joyful intelligence that the report of his son's death was unfounded—though I presume the account of his punishment, and consequent illness and danger, was true. Mr. Fuller's recorded remark upon hearing the reviving intelligence is characteristic: "I have received a letter from my poor boy. Well, he is yet alive, and within reach of mercy." The soul of his child was still the first object of his solicitude. Whether his conduct as a parent was always judicious, I know not. It is possible that his very anxiety for his children's spiritual welfare might cause him to render religious instruction burdensome to them; and many a child has been injured by the recoil from an overstrained tension, which the infant mind could not bear. I remember, many years ago, an elderly lady telling me she could not think how it was that her son, when he grew up, had so little taste for religion; for that she had done all she could to impress him with a sense of its importance; so much so, that, when he used to come home from school to his breakfast and dinner, she made him read the Bible till it was time to go back again, never allowing him to play about idly, like other boys; and that his evenings and Sundays were wholly occupied in religious reading, and prayer, and serious conversation, and learning the Scripture and catechisms: and yet, added she, "He does not seem to love the Bible."

There is not, perhaps, much general danger of overstrictness in these matters in the present day; the tendency is usually to a lax rather than to a rigid system of family religious discipline; yet the fault may be occasionally witnessed; and if this were the case in Mr. Fuller's house (though I am not aware that it was), it is less remarkable that the young man, when he became first exposed to the vices of a London life—being also removed perhaps too early

from home, before his character was formed—fell into the snare. It seems to me the great secret of religious domestic government, to make both servants and children habitually feel that, though they might be more wicked in other families, they could not be more happy. A really well ordered Christian household, neither lax nor morose, is the very gate of heaven."

As you have followed this unhappy young man thus far, perhaps you might wish to know the conclusion of his narrative, which bears directly upon the subject of my letter. Many painful vicissitudes befell him, brought on by his own evil conduct. His last station was among the marines, with whom he went on a voyage to Brazil. On his return, he addressed his father in the most pathetic terms, entreating one more written testimony of his forgiveness, urging that he was on the point of sailing for Lisbon. "Whence," says he, "I may never return."—This was answered by an affecting epistle, of which the following extracts are all that can be found:—

"My dear Robert, I received with pleasure your dutiful letter, and would fain consider it as a symptom of a returning mind. I cannot but consider you as having been long under a sort of mental derangement, piercing yourself thro' as well as me, with many sorrows. My prayer for you continually is, that the God of all grace and mercy may have mercy upon you. You may be assured that I cherish no animosity against you. On the contrary, I do, from my heart, freely forgive you. But that which I long to see in you is repentance towards God and faith towards our Lord Jesus Christ, without which there is no forgiveness from above."

"My dear son! you had advantages in early life; but, being continually in profligate company, you must be debased in mind, in a manner, reduced to a state of heathenism. In some of your letters, I have observed you dashing, as it were, against the rocks of fatalism; suggesting as if you thought you were appointed to such a course of life. In others, I find you flattering yourself that you are a penitent; when perhaps, all the penitence you ever felt has been the occasional melancholy of remorse and fear."

"My dear son! I am now nearly fifty five years old, and may soon expect to go the way of all the earth! But, before I die, let me teach you the good and the right way. 'Hear the instructions of a father.' You have had a large portion of God's preserving goodness, or you had, ere now, perished in your sins. Think of this, and give thanks to the Father of mercies, who has hitherto preserved you. Think, too, how you have requited him, and be ashamed for all that you have done. Nevertheless, do not despair! For as you have gone, and low as you are sunk in sin, yet if hence you return to God, by Jesus Christ, you will find mercy.—Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners, even the chief of sinners. If you had been ever so sober and steady in your behavior towards men, yet, without repentance towards God and faith in Christ, you could not have been saved; and if you return to God by him, though your sins be great and aggravated, yet will you find mercy." ****

This affecting narrative cannot be better concluded than in the words of the late Dr. Ryland:—"As this poor young man foreboded, this was his last voyage. He died, off Lisbon, in March, 1809, after a lingering illness, in which he had every attention paid him of which his situation would admit."

From the testimony of his captain, and one of his messmates, we learn that his conduct was good, and such as to procure him much respect and, from letters addressed to his father and sister, a short time before his death, we hope still better things; we hope he was led to see the error of his way, and to make the Lord his refuge from the tempest and the storm."

His death, under such circumstances, was less painful to his friends than it would otherwise have been; and, in a sermon preached the Lord's-day after the intelligence was received, in allusion to this event, from Rom. x. 8, 9, this father seemed to take comfort from three ideas: that, 1. The doctrine of free justification by the death of Christ is suited to sinners of all degrees. It asks not how long, nor how often, nor how greatly, we have sinned: if we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins. 2. It is suited to the helpless condition of sinners. We have only to look and live. 3. It is suited to sinners in the last extremity. It answers to the promised mercy in Deut. iv. 29: 'IF FROM THENCE THOU SEEK THE LORD THY GOD, THOU SHALT FIND HIM.' Some are far from home, and have no friend, in their dying moments, to speak a word of comfort. ***but this is near! When Jonah was compassed about by the floods, when the billows and waves passed over him, he prayed to the Lord and the Lord heard him." ****

"Here he was obliged to pause and give vent to his feelings by weeping; and many of the congregation, who knew the cause, wept with him! His heart was full, and it was with difficulty he could conclude, with solemnly charging the sinner to apply for mercy ere it was too late; for, if it were rejected, its having been so near and so easy of access, would be a swift witness against him."

From the New Baptist Miscellany.
ADDRESS TO A FRIEND ON ENTERING
THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY.

My CHRISTIAN BROTHER,
I feel much concerning you in the solemn engagement you are about to enter upon, and this has urged me to address to you a few ob-

servations on the subject of preaching the gospel; receive them as the expression of sincere Christian affection, accompanied with the fervent prayer that you may become "a good minister of Jesus Christ," that you may preach "not yourself, but Christ Jesus the Lord," and with zeal, diligence, fidelity, and affection, declare the glad tidings of salvation to perishing sinners."

Ah, my Christian brother, don't forget that it is with perishing sinners you have to do; yes, the people are perishing, perhaps nine out of every ten you will have to address are in a state of nature, sitting unconcerned under the sound of your voice; and, should death seize them while under the word, it would be to introduce them to that place, where the sound of mercy can no more be heard. What a solemn thought is this! How it should awaken every feeling of tenderness and fidelity in the preacher of the gospel. Who can trifle with such a charge? who can speak of indifferent subjects in that pulpit which is appropriated as the very place where the tidings of salvation are to be proclaimed? Surely ministers should tremble; they should with prayers and tears beseech their hearers, to be reconciled to God; they should preach as those who have been themselves delivered "from the wrath to come," and knowing, as the Apostle did, "the terrors of the Lord, should persuade men," and beseech them to fly to the Saviour."

It is not a trifling work to preach the gospel, to be put in charge with the souls of men, to be ambassadors of peace and mercy to rebellious man. No, it is a work of the highest importance; there should be a melting tenderness, a heavenly and persuasive earnestness, a faithful record of divine wrath; while the mercy, and freedom, and fullness of the gospel, reaching to the most miserable—cleansing the most polluted—should be offered to the guilty, and perishing. Nothing in matters of such infinite importance should be left to be learned by inference. Surely an ambassador would be judged cruel and unfaithful, if he made known the will of his sovereign in an ambiguous and indirect manner. Or, if the inhabitants of a town were in danger of perishing, what would be thought of a person who had the tidings of help and deliverance upon certain immediate conditions, stating them only in an inferential manner, or, indeed, truly stating them, but in an unknown language? Oh! such conduct would be reprobated, and justly so; and those who perished after the warning had been given thus ambiguously, or in a language they could not understand, would have to reproach the unfaithful agent. Now, my Christian brother, if these things are so important, do they not increase in importance when applied to the Christian minister, and his solemn charge of immortal souls? I hope you think so, and will ever feel that it is with souls, precious, immortal souls, whose blood will be required at your hands if you do not faithfully proclaim, in the plainest manner possible, "the whole counsel of God." You are put in charge with the gospel; and what is it for, but that souls dead in sin should be made alive by its transforming power? True, that power is of God; but you are to be the means of plainly stating the way of reconciliation. True, God only, by his Spirit, can work repentance unto life in the hearts of men, but you are plainly to tell the people, that, "except they repent, they must perish." And you are to do this in a way and language that they can understand. Do not think, because you have a few who are well educated, and well informed, that you are to preach chiefly to them. Remember, the far, far greater part of your hearers are ignorant—very so—they cannot understand refined modes of expression; and they are not to be overlooked. It was the common people who heard the Saviour gladly. It is to the poor that the gospel is to be preached. They form the greatest part of your congregation, and therefore they should engross the largest part of your labors; their opportunities are fewer than those of the better informed; such have seasons for reading, and otherwise seeking instruction, but the ignorant poor are not so favored, therefore, don't forget them—but warn every man, and teach every man, that you may present every man perfect in Christ Jesus." Here I am reminded of what was said by that good man, William Tyndall, in his advice to a brother minister, John Frith. "Exponent the law truly, and prove all men sinners; then, as a faithful minister, set forth the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ, and let the wounded consciences drink of the water of life; then" saith he, "shall your preaching be with power, and the Spirit of God shall work with you, and all consciences shall bear record unto you, and feel that it is so. Yes, this is the way, my Christian brother, to preach, and to preach Christ unto the people. This is the preaching on which the Holy Spirit bestows his quickening power. But, alas! my brother, there are often sermons preached, from which we hardly venture to say, we hope souls have been converted; if any impressions have been made, it must have been by way of inference. Oh, I have trembled to hear some preachers say, Amen! I have looked around on a crowded congregation, and thought of hundreds of ignorant hearers who had been listening to a sermon in which nothing was said to them.—They were not plainly told of their state by nature and practice; they had it not impressed that they were personally concerned, personally addressed; they might as well have listened to an essay on mathematics, for they were not entreated to fly from the wrath to come. No,

they were overlooked; yes, and the multitude was overlooked; and though the preacher would have shrunk from the idea of not having preached the gospel, yet he did not do it. He preached himself, and not Christ Jesus his Lord. He did not preach as if he were in earnest—as if he felt and believed that his hearers and himself would have another meeting at the judgment seat of Christ. And yet perhaps he prayed publicly that he might preach Christ, that he might speak as a dying man to dying men. But was it so? Alas, no! he preached a sermon well arranged, well delivered, he had bestowed perhaps many hours in the composition of it; but it wanted spirit and life, it wanted (and this defect was awful) the feeling, while preaching, and while studying, that he was laboring for eternity, that he was speaking perhaps for the last time to many, and that his sermon would be the last sound of mercy they would hear. Surely, if such feelings had been in his mind, he would have spoken with earnestness, with entreaty. Would he not have warned a person on the brink of a river, of the danger of drowning? Would he not have done all in his power, if he had influence, to have gained a reprieve for a condemned criminal? Yes, he would; and if a suspicion had been entertained by any one that he would have been wanting in energy, plainness, or perseverance, in such a matter, would he not have felt it deeply? O yes, my Christian brother; and the case powerfully applies to this subject. And it does convey the suspicion, painful and disgraceful as it is, that many ministers of the gospel are wanting in love and compassion for souls.

They do not preach as if they believed the Bible; their hearers come and go, and many quietly go into everlasting misery, whose blood it is to be feared will be required at their hands another day.

You may well tremble, my Christian brother, at the greatness of the charge you are about to undertake. It is a solemn work; you may well inquire "who is sufficient for these things?" But remember your sufficiency is of God. He hath I hope, called you to it, and you believe so; therefore you are encouraged to look for your sufficiency in him. You need not fear any difficulty, any opposition, if you go forward to the work with the feelings I have attempted to describe.

My chief dread will be lest you should ever grow cold in your love to souls, and look upon the great work of preaching as if it were a matter of business; and the Sabbath, instead of being a day of high anticipation of good being done to souls, should be to you merely a day on which you are to deliver sermons which have been made during the week, as a matter of business; then indeed shall I tremble for you, and conclude that religion in your soul must be in a cold and languishing condition.

Live near the cross if you wish to be a useful minister. Strive to feel increasingly your own obligation to the Saviour's love. Mourn deeply over your own depravity, and then you will be aware of the hardness and indifference of those who hear you; this will operate to make you more and more urgent in your entreaties with your hearers, while you mourn over the backwardness, you will sometimes doubtless feel, to the important duty of prayer. You must, therefore, be led to urge upon your hearers their duty of "praying always—of continuing in prayer." Do not take too much for granted, and say, surely the people don't want to be told it is their duty to pray. Alas, my Christian brother, the great, great majority of the people are prayerless. I heard a minister lately say, while preaching on prayer, "I hope my friends, there is not a prayerless soul present." This is another snare of the enemy of souls; do avoid such an evil, and declare faithfully, again and again, "you must pray or perish." Others have said, when describing the depravity of the heart, "but I need not enlarge, you are better informed than to be ignorant of this."

Particularly is there danger of this evil, when preaching for another minister. It may be meant as a compliment to your friend that you are praying for, but it will not stand the test when you come to give account of that sermon at the bar of God.

Even Mr. Whitefield, that faithful preacher, once fell into this snare. He was preaching for the excellent Mr. Grimshaw, and said to the people, that having been favored with such a minister, he must hope better things of them. Mr. Grimshaw, who felt for souls, stood up, and with the warmth of an Apostle, exclaimed, "For God's sake, Sir, don't deceive the people, they already think themselves too good." Thus he acted—do you proceed upon the same principle. I send you a sermon by Dr. Doddridge, "On the Danger of neglecting the souls of men," and particularly recommend to your careful perusal "The Lectures on Revivals," published monthly. I hope these heart-stirring and faithful appeals will rest upon your conscience, and make you faithful even unto death. Whenever you preach, there may be some ignorant hearer who never heard the way of salvation before, and who may never hear it again—under this impression, speak plainly, that you may deliver your soul, even if that wicked ignorant individual should persist in his iniquity. This was the sentiment expressed by that excellent man, Mr. Brainerd; "every sermon" says he, "should be so full of the way of salvation by Jesus Christ that if any ignorant person were present, who had never heard it before, he should by that sermon be left without excuse."

Life, my Christian brother, is very uncertain. You, know not again Sabbath morning that you will ever again resume the solemn work of proclaiming mercy and judgment. And would you not earnestly desire that your last testimony should be a faithful one? Preach then as one that must give an account of every sermon, so that if from the pulpit you should be called to judgment, you would be clear from the blood of all men.

With such views and principles, surely you will speak plainly and affectionately, and beseech, and warn, and direct your hearers to "fly from the wrath to come."

Affectionately I remain
Your friend,
And bid you
FAREWELL.

Seventh Annual Report of the Board of the Prison Discipline Society. This Report, like all the others which have preceded it, contains a mass of valuable information, useful both to the Legislature and the Philanthropist, and we have no doubt that this Society has been instrumental of mitigating the miseries of prisoners, and rendering them both physical and moral beings.

In speaking of Connecticut, the Report says,—"The laws of Connecticut remain, so far as we are informed, essentially the same on imprisonment for debt. By a law of 1826, no female can be imprisoned for debt. With this exception, any person may be imprisoned for any sum. If poor, and unable to pay, however, he may take the oath in four days, instead of thirty, as required by law in Massachusetts. But in Massachusetts, no person can be imprisoned for less than ten dollars. And a law like this in Connecticut would have exempted six-six persons from imprisonment in the city of Hartford in 1839; the whole number imprisoned, in that city, during that year, having been one hundred and forty-two, of whom seventy-six were for sums above ten dollars, and sixty-six for sums below ten dollars. If, in the other counties, the proportion imprisoned for less than ten dollars each, was as in Hartford county, the whole number imprisoned in the state for sums so small, was about three hundred and eighty-four, or something more than one third of the whole number. We cannot, therefore, congratulate the friends of humanity as much in regard to the laws of Connecticut on the subject of imprisonment for debt, as we can in regard to another subject, embraced within the circle of this Society's labors."

State Prison in Weatherfield.—This institution appears to be, in scarcely any respect, inferior to any of the reformed Prisons, and in some respects it is superior to them all.

In a pecuniary point of view, its results are without a parallel. In this respect, the year ending the 31st of March last has been more prosperous than any of the preceding. The earnings of the convicts, above every expenditure, were \$8,713 53. The earnings of the convicts, above all the expenditures, in four years and six months, the whole period since its establishment, have been as follows:—

For six months, ending March 31, 1838,=	1,017 16
1st year succeeding, " " " " " "	3,229 41
2d " " " " " " " "	5,068 24
3d " " " " " " " "	7,324 02
4th " " " " " " " "	8,713 53

Total gain to the state, in 4 years and 6 months,	\$25,853 06
The expenses of the old Prison, above all the earnings, for an equal period succeeding the year 1815, were	51,103 11

Making a difference to the state, in 4½ years, of	\$76,956 17
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From the Lowell Evangelist.

IMPOSTURE.
Some ten days since, a man who called himself WILLIAM SMITH, called at my house, and after stating his necessities, related the following pitiful story.—That he belonged to Hartford, Conn.—was a member of the Baptist Church in that town, under the pastoral care of the Rev. G. F. Davis,—that in the vicinity of Hartford he owned a valuable farm containing about 170 acres, and that the Rev. Mr. Davis acted as his agent, during his absence.—that he married a very rich lady about four years since from Philadelphia, who, in his absence from home had returned to her father's;—that having been repeatedly urged to go into the British Provinces and take an Academy, about two years since, he rented his farm, and left a lucrative employment,—to gratify the wishes of some very rich and respectable friends in the Provinces;—but being repeatedly urged by the Rev. Mr. Davis, with whom he held a correspondence, to return to Hartford, and open a book and printing office, he finally relinquished his business, and was returning with the avails of his labours, and while coming from the Provinces, through the Boston section,—that he had part of the State of Maine, in an open wagon which he had hired for the purpose of conveying him on his journey, to a town in Maine where he could take the Stage; in the dusk of the evening, two villains sprang from their ambush, the one of them seizing the bridle of his horse, and the other twisting him from the wagon, seized his trunk, containing a valuable cloak, and other costly articles of dress, with the sum of \$1500, and escaped, leaving him in possession of but \$14, to pass through a hitherto unknown region to his native town;—that after giving notice of his misfortune, and advertising the rogues, he came to Waterville, where he obtained some assistance; said that his friends were desirous of making up his loss, but that it mortified his pride to beg, having been used to living in affluence, that he refused their offers, and after borrowing ten dollars of Mr. Russell, which he thought would meet his expenses to Hartford, and obtaining a letter of recommendation to Rev. Mr. Freeman, of Lowell, he took the stage for South Berwick. Of the latter place he said but little, except that he had called on the Rev. Mr. Ballard—to increase his misfortunes he was taken sick at Kingston plains, (being obliged to ride on the top of the coach, without a cloak), and after remaining five days, and spending nearly all his borrowed money upon physicians, and in other necessary expenses, he arrived at Lowell, having 37 cents remaining;—that when he started he had a very good coat, which cost him £7, 10s. and was obliged to exchange it for a poorer one, to increase his funds. After calling on Mr. Freeman, whose business at that time forbade his attending to his request, he called on me and related the tale of his woes. He appeared destitute of shoes, cloak, and other necessary articles of clothing, and especially for money, which he always needed; said that if these things could be furnished him, until he arrived at Worcester, where he had rich acquaintances, who would not see him suffer, naming the Rev. Mr. Wilbur, Pastor of the Baptist Church, and Gov. Lincoln's brother, or until he arrived at Hartford, all should be repaid;—that he did not wish to beg, for he despised the practice, as he did not believe that the above named Wm. Smith is an impostor, and villain, and from a communication from the Rev. Mr. Davis, has long been practising this species of fraud upon the Christian public under different names, and deserves not only to be published as such, but to suffer severely for his villany. It is hoped that the public generally will become acquainted with these circumstances, and that religious and other newspapers will expose the character of this deceiver. The said Smith is a man of common stature, of tolerable good appearance, thick set, with long thin hair, and is prob-

ably 40 years of age. He has now on a pair of boots and perhaps other articles which were obtained in Lowell. He has in his possession a letter of introduction to Rev. Mr. Freeman, signed by the Messrs. Russell of Waterville, on the back of which is a note from Mr. Freeman, to Dea. M. M. Tuxbury, stating his belief that the said Smith is an object of charity, which he may probably use in future to his own advantage. Mr. Freeman is now convinced that he is an impostor, and that the public ought to place no confidence in him.

This impostor is the same man who was published as an impostor in this paper, some weeks since.—It is hoped that the readers of this notice, will not put any confidence in the stories of this Smith.

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, DECEMBER 8, 1832.

CHARLES CARROLL.

Services occasioned by the death of this distinguished individual were performed by the Ciceronian Lyceum, on Tuesday evening last, in the Baptist meeting house in this city.

The house was filled at an early hour with respectable citizens, all desirous of showing their distinguished respect for the memory of "the last signer" of the chart of our freedom.

The President of the Lyceum, Gen. Nathan Johnson, introduced the services of the evening by a few pertinent remarks.

Rev. Gustavus F. Davis, pastor of the Baptist Church, then addressed the Throne of Grace. The prayer was followed by the singing of the following hymn:

"The Reaper has gathered the last golden sheaf,
And the garner of death is now full'd to the brim;
The land of our CARROLL is clouded with grief—
But the light of the blessed is shining on him."

Mid fields where the Amaranth never decays,
And the soul is all rapt with the music of heaven;
He has joined the bright band of his earlier days,
And sorrows, for aye, from his bosom are driven.

The last trembling leaf from the chaplet is gone,
And o'er it is dropping the cold Autumn rain;
Never more shall that chaplet our country adorn,
Earth never can show such a garland again."

An Eulogy was then pronounced by Professor Holland, of Washington College. A biographical sketch of the whole life of the beloved man whose death the nation deplores, was given by the orator. In conclusion, Mr. Holland inculcated the principles of courtesy, mutual concession, and forbearance, as an important safeguard to the perpetuity of those national blessings, in securing which, the lamented Carroll exerted so powerful and salutary an influence.

The Eulogy was written in a style at once picturesque and beautiful, and delivered in a manner which riveted the attention of the large audience for an hour. Some of his figures were peculiarly touching. We cannot do justice to them from memory.

The services were concluded with the funeral dirge, sung in good taste by the choir.
The occasion was one of deep and solemn interest, and it is hoped that useful impressions were made upon the minds of those who were favored to be present.

Several articles intended for this day's paper, have been omitted to give room for the President's Message, and for the Ordinance of the Convention of South Carolina, &c. It is matter of deep regret, that the feelings of our Southern brethren should excite them to acts so injurious to our peaceful union; we do not believe that their actual suffering from the operation of the tariff, is near so great, as they themselves imagine. In Louisiana, cotton is raised with more ease than in South Carolina, and of superior quality; this has an injurious effect on the property of the latter State, and there is no doubt that their profits on this article, are far less than they once were. We hope that there will be nothing said or done, at the north, to increase the excitement, but that editors of journals, and others who can influence public opinion, will pursue a pacific course, and if possible avert a disruption of the union, which is much to be deprecated. The aspect of Georgia is less threatening; at the recent Convention, a small majority only were in favour of strong measures, and there is reason to hope that that state will be guided by prudent counsels.

"Justitia," and "C," in our next.

General Intelligence.

IRELAND.

Over twelve hundred attachments were this day (October 15) issued from the Court of Chancery against persons in arrear for tithes, which are now the property of the Crown; and it is said to be the fixed determination of the Government to enforce their payment at all events. For this purpose there has been a march of troops upon the several points where the law is to be put in execution and where resistance may be expected; and this will account to our Morning Cotemporary, *The Register*, for the military movements which he this day announces as follows:—"Military Movements.—March of Cavalry, Infantry, and Artillery for Carlow."—Marched from this garrison yesterday morning, two troops of the 9th Lancers for Carlow; three companies of the Guards—two for Carlow one for Leighlin Bridge; half a troop of artillery for Carlow. Col. Forbes is in command of the Guards and Captain Wicks in that of the Lancers.—*Dublin Evening Mail*.

On Monday night last a serious affray took place between the lawless peasantry, who have been for some time disturbing a part of the country of Tyrone, and a party of police under the command of Captain Duff, C. C. While Captain Duff and his little party were patrolling the country near Ballygawley, they came up with an armed party of the country people arrayed in military order, and performing the manual exercise.—Upon the appearance of the police, the peasant or rebel force commenced shooting, "No rent, no tithes," and, upon an attempt to disperse them, they fired upon the police, who returned the salute in kind, and ultimately succeeded in breaking up the gang, and taking their leader prisoner. One of the rebel party was shot dead and several of them wounded.

Extract of a letter from Aughnacloy, dated Oct. 11.

"We are here in an actual state of rebellion. The Agrarian legislatures are out every night in crowds, pressing people into their service, and regulating the affairs of the nation. There was a skirmish last night between some of them and the police. I do not at present know the particulars, but shall send them by a next post. There were sixty seven shots fired by the police, and one of the ringleaders taken prisoner. There is a large meeting of magistrates here to day."

Dublin Packet.

Hurricane in Italy.—We learn from the Naples Gazette that on the 10th of September, a terrific hurricane ravaged the province of Otranto. The effects of the storm were confined within a space of 30 paces in width, but extending between 15 and 16 miles in length, in a north-easterly direction, through the town of Otranto to the Adriatic, where its fury exhausted itself. Every vegetable production in its course was entirely destroyed, and in Otranto a number of houses were overthrown. Thirty-five individuals were killed and 62 severely wounded by the falling of the buildings and trees. The loss of property is estimated at 300,000 ducats.—*Boston Daily Ad.*

From the Norfolk Beacon.

INTERESTING FROM LIBERIA.

A friend of one of our colored Emigrants, to whom it was addressed, has handed us a letter received by him (per brig Liberia, at Philadelphia), from one of the colonists, his cousin, dated 29th of Sept. 1832, which is quite interesting in its character, and we accordingly give the following substance of its contents, very nearly in his own language:

"We are well situated and doing well. The spirit of improvement seems daily to increase in our town, which is spreading fast. Our Commerce is getting so extensive, that our merchants are building large warehouses—three are erecting at this time, one of which is of stone, 100 feet long. Not a week passes, but we have one or more arrivals in our harbor. I have had the pleasure of seeing, and conversing freely with William Landers, the great African traveler, one of the agents in the expedition fitted out by some English merchants, to explore the river Niger. He gave me much very interesting information, respecting the interior of this country; he says, about five hundred miles back, there is one of the healthiest countries in the world, entirely exempt from those bogs which affect so injuriously the health of those near the sea coast; that no dew falls there, and the soil produces every luxury of vegetation.
"Your friends are all well, and Cheeseman is doing a good business—in fact, any person who will be industrious, can live better in Africa than in the United States."

From the New York Observer.

LA GRANGE, Sept. 27th, 1832.
"Upon you, my dear Sir, I much depend to give our friends in the United States, a proper explanation of the state of things in Europe. You have been very attentive to what has passed since the revolution of 1830. Much has been obtained here, and other parts of Europe, in this whirlwind of a week. Further consequences, here and in other countries—Great Britain and Ireland included—will be the certain result; although they have been injured and betrayed, where they ought to have received encouragement. But it will not be so short and so cheap as we had a right to anticipate it might be. I think it useful on both sides of the water, to dispel the clouds which ignorance or design may throw over the real state of European and French politics."

"In the mean time, I believe it to be the duty of every American, returned home, to let his fellow citizens know what ill-natured handle is made of the violent collisions, threats of a separation, and reciprocal abuse, to injure the character and question the stability of Republican Institutions. I have too much confidence in the patriotism and good sense of the several parties in the United States, to be afraid these discussions may terminate in a final dissolution of the Union;—but should such an event be destined in future to take place, deprecated as it has been by the last wishes of the departed Founders of the Revolution, Washington at their head, it ought, at least, in charity, not to take place before the period (not now remote), when every one of those who have fought and bled in the cause shall have joined their contemporaries."

"Most truly and affectionately your friend,
LAFAYETTE."

The South Carolina Convention opened its session on the 25th Nov. and proceeded to its organization, and the formation of committees. Governor Hamilton was appointed President.

General Hayne was appointed to prepare the Exposition; Mr. Turnbull the Address to the State; Mr. McDuffie that of the United States; and Judge Harper the Ordinance of Nullification.

On the 22d Nov. we learn that the following important document was presented to the Convention.

AN ORDINANCE.

To provide for arresting the operation of certain acts of the Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws laying duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities. Whereas the Congress of the United States, by various acts, purporting to be acts laying duties and imposts on foreign imports, but in reality intended for the protection of Domestic Manufactures, and the giving of bounties to classes and individuals engaged in particular employments, at the expense and to the injury and oppression of other classes and individuals engaged in particular employments, and by wholly exempting from taxation certain foreign commodities, such as are not produced or manufactured in the United States, to afford a pretext for imposing higher and excessive duties on articles intended to be protected, and have extended its just powers under the Constitution, which confers on it no authority to afford such protection, and have violated the true meaning and intent of the Constitution, which provides for equality in imposing the burdens of taxation upon the several States, and portions of the confederacy.—And Whereas the said Congress, exceeding its just power to impose taxes and collect revenue, for the purpose of effecting and accomplishing the specific objects and purposes which the Constitution of the United States authorized it to effect and accomplish, has raised and collected unnecessary revenues, for objects unauthorized by the Constitution.

We, therefore, the people of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the several Acts and parts of Acts of the Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws for the imposing of duties and imposts on the importations of the United States, and more especially an Act entitled, "An Act in alteration of the several Acts imposing duties on imports," approved on the 19th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, and also an Act entitled "An Act to alter and amend the several Acts imposing duties on imports," approved on the 14th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, are unauthorized by the Constitution of the United States, and violate the true meaning thereof, and are null, void, and no law, nor binding upon this State, its officers or citizens; and all promises, contracts and obligations made or entered into, with the purpose to secure the duties imposed by the said Acts, and all judicial proceedings which shall be hereafter had in affirmation thereof, are and shall be held utterly null and void.

And it is further ordained, that it shall not be lawful for any of the constituted authorities, whether of this State or of the United States, to enforce the payment of duties imposed by the said Acts within the limits of this State; but that it shall be the duty of the Legislature to adopt such Acts as may be necessary to give full effect to this Ordinance, and to prevent the enforcement and arrest the operation of the said Acts and parts of Acts of the Congress of the United States within the limits of this State, from and after the 1st day of February next, and the duty of all other constituted authorities, and of all persons residing or being within the limits of this State, and they are hereby required and enjoined, to obey and give effect to this ordinance, and such Acts and measures of the Legislature as may be passed or adopted in obedience thereto.

And it is further ordained, that in no case of law or equity, decided in the courts of this State, wherein shall be drawn in question the authority of this ordinance, or the validity of such an Act or Acts of the Legislature as may be passed for the purpose of giving effect thereto, or the validity of the said Ordinance, or of any appeal, or of any appeal taken, or allowed, to the Supreme Court of the United States, nor shall any copy of the record be permitted or allowed for that purpose; and if any such appeal shall be attempted to be taken, the courts of this State shall proceed to

execute and enforce their judgments, according to the laws and usages of the State, without reference to such attempted appeal; and the person or persons attempting to take such appeal may be dealt with for a contempt of the court.

And it is further ordained, That all persons now holding any office of honor, profit or trust, civil or military, under this State, shall within such time as the Legislature may direct, prescribe, take, in such manner as the Legislature may direct, an oath well and truly to observe, execute and enforce this ordinance, and such act or acts of the Legislature as may be passed in pursuance thereof, according to the true intent and meaning of the same; and on the omission or neglect of any such person or persons so to do, his or their office, and no person hereafter elected to any office of honor, profit or trust, civil or military, shall, until the Legislature shall otherwise provide and direct, enter on the execution of the duties thereof, until he shall, in like manner, have taken a similar oath; and no juror shall be impaneled in any of the Courts of this State, in any cause in which shall be in question this ordinance, or any act of the Legislature passed in pursuance thereof, unless he shall first, in addition to the usual oath, have taken an oath, that he will well and truly observe, execute and enforce this ordinance, and such act or acts of the Legislature, as may be passed to carry the same into operation and effect, according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

And we, the people of South Carolina, to the end that it may be fully understood by the Government of the United States, and the people of the co-States, that we are determined to maintain this, our ordinance and declaration, to the application of force, on the part of the Federal Government, to reduce this State to obedience; but that we will consider the passage, by Congress, of an act authorizing the employment of any military or naval force against the State of South Carolina, her constituted authorities or citizens, or any act authorizing or closing the ports of this State, or any of its vessels, to and from the said ports, or any other act on the part of the Federal Government to coerce the State, shut up her ports, destroy her commerce, or to enforce the acts hereby declared to be null and void, otherwise than through the civil authorities of the country, as inconsistent with the longer continuance of South Carolina in the Union; and that the people of this State will therefore hold themselves absolved from all further obligation to maintain or preserve their political connection with the people of other states, and will forthwith proceed to organize a separate government, and do all other acts and things, which sovereign and independent states may of right do.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Telescope.

We need not explain the present acts of the State.—One glance, however, at the future. These will, we do not doubt, be the next steps. They cannot be avoided.

The Legislature will provide for the enforcement of the Ordinance of the Convention, by passing the necessary common law statutes.

Against all such as may attempt, (as U. S. officers, &c.) to put in force the illegal acts of Congress, it will provide, by carefully drawn acts, civil remedies, actions at law, &c.

Besides these, final statutes will be passed, for fining and imprisoning all such as may disturb the public peace, by attempting to carry the Tariff acts into force.
Such measures will be taken, in regard to putting into an efficient condition the military force of the State, as, in all prudence should be adopted in the face of an antagonist, whom nothing would be so likely to deter from attacking us, as resolute and thorough preparation for defending ourselves.

GEORGIA CONVENTION.—It is said in the Correspondence of the Savannah papers, from Milledgeville, that Mr. Forsyth and the seceders from the Convention held a meeting in their individual capacities on Saturday evening the 17th ultimo, at which addresses were made by Mr. P. and others. Another meeting of the same party was to be held at Milledgeville on the evening of the 19th.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Resolutions have already been introduced into the Legislature of this State, reprobating the theory of Nullification.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 3d inst. Mr. Joseph N. Clarke, of Edgerton, Mass. to Miss Mary L. Coke, of Hopkinton, R. I.

In Willington, on the 28th ult. by Rev. S. S. Mallery, Mr. Eliza C. Jennings, to Miss Mary Niles, both of Willington.

In Mansfield, on the 29th ult. by Rev. S. S. Mallery, of Willington, Mr. Amariah Dexter, to Miss Eliza Goff; and Mr. George G. Gray, to Miss Ann Turner, all of Mansfield.

At Brooklyn, Mr. James L. Sikes, of Suffield, to Miss Lucy Gallup, of the former place.

At Granby, by the Rev. Asahel Gaylord, Mr. Quentus P. Lyman, to Miss Tryphene Wright, of East Hampton, Mass.

At Bristol, Mr. George Merriam, to Miss Ann Peck.

Mr. Joseph Wells, to Miss Caroline Boardman.

At Middletown, by the Rev. Mr. Crane, Mr. William A. Tomlinson, of Oxford, to Miss Susan L. Clark.

By Rev. John Cook, Mr. Thaddeus Manning, Junr. to Miss Esther M. Richards.

By Rev. Dr. Felt, Mr. John R. Dickinson, to Miss Mary Ann Cotton.

At Bridgeport, Mr. William H. Bibbitt, of Fairfield, to Miss Mary Nash.

At Trumbull, Mr. Sterling Booth, to Miss Abigail Walker.

At Weston, Mr. Hiram Stratton, to Miss Priscilla Mary Whitehead.

At Marblehead, Mass. on the 29th of Nov. by Rev. Samuel Dana, Rev. William C. Woodbridge, of Boston, Editor of the *Annals of Education*, to Miss Lucy Anne, daughter of the late Benjamin T. Reed, Esq. of Marblehead.

DIED.

In this city, on the 29th ult. Mrs. Polly Harrington, aged 64, relict of Mr. Abijah Harrington.

At Boston, Dea. Ensign Lincoln, of the firm of Lincoln and Edmunds.

At Newark, N. J. on the 18th inst. Mr. Ralph Belden, aged 23 formerly from New Britain, Conn.

At New Haven, Mr. David S. Smith, aged 46.—

King, aged 23. Mr. John Daniels, aged 29.

At Chatham, Mrs. Olive Fessenden, aged 43, wife of Mr. Thomas Fessenden.

At Bridgeport, Mr. Isaac Hurd, aged 68.

At Trumbull, Doctor Daniel Uford, aged 33.

THE 'GOODRICH ASSOCIATION'

Met at Centre Church Lecture room, Friday evening Dec. 14, at 7½ o'clock.

SUBJECT OF THE LECTURE—

"The Chemical Properties of Water," illustrated by experiments. By Professor Rogers.

CICERONIAN LYCEUM

Will be held Tuesday Eve., Dec. 11, 8½ o'clock, at the Lecture Room of the Baptist Church.

For the choice of Officers.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS—Second Session.

On Monday, at 12 o'clock, the Senate was called to order by Mr. Secretary Lowrie, when 32 members, constituting a quorum, appeared in their seats.

The Hon. Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, was chosen President, pro tem.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker took the chair at 12 o'clock, and called the House to order. One hundred and sixty-five members were present.

Tuesday, 12 o'clock.

The two houses being in session, Mr. Donnellan, the private secretary of the President, presented the Annual Message, which being read, double the usual number of copies were ordered to be printed.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE,
AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

It gives me pleasure to congratulate you upon your return to the seat of government, for the purpose of discharging your duties to the people of the United States. Although the past year has been one of the most eventful in our history, and extended its ravages over much of our land, it has pleased Almighty God to mitigate its severity, and lessen the number of its victims, compared with those who have fallen in most other countries over which it has spread its terrors. Notwithstanding this visitation, necessity presents, on every side, marks of prosperity and happiness, and we are fully enabled to appear unworthy of attention, and with hearts of thankfulness to that Divine Being who has filled our cup of prosperity, we shall feel our resolution strengthened to preserve, and hand down to posterity that liberty and that union which we have received from our fathers, and which constitute the source and the shield of all our blessings.

The relations of our country continue to present the same picture of amiable intercourse that I had the satisfaction to hold up to your view at the opening of your last session.

Nor have we less reason to felicitate ourselves on the position of our political, than of our commercial, condition. They remain in the state in which they were when I last addressed you—a state of prosperity and peace, the effect of a wise attention to the parting advice of the reverend Father of our country, on this subject, condensed into a maxim for the use of posterity, by one of his most distinguished successors, to cultivate free commerce and friendly relations with all nations, and to make no alliance with any one. A strict adherence to this policy has kept us aloof from the perplexing questions that now agitate the European world, and have more than once deluged those countries with blood. Should those scenes unfortunately recur, the parties to the contest may count on a faithful performance of the duties incumbent on us as a neutral nation, and our own citizens may equally rely on the firm assertion of their neutral rights.

With the nation that was our earliest friend and ally in the infancy of our political existence, the most friendly relations have subsisted through the late revolutions of its government, and, from the events of the last, promise a permanent duration. It has made an adjustment of questions which, had it not been so, would have been a source of perpetual contention to our own, and raised a monarch to the throne who preserves, it is said, a friendly recollection of the period during which he acquired among our citizens the high consideration that could then have been produced by his personal qualifications alone.

Our commerce with that nation is gradually assuming a mutually beneficial character, the adjustment of the claims of our citizens has removed the only obstacle there was, to an intercourse not only lucrative, but productive of literary and scientific improvement.

From Great Britain I have the satisfaction to inform you that I continue to receive assurances of the most amiable disposition, which have, on my part, on all proper occasions, been promptly and sincerely reciprocated. The attitude of that government has lately been so much engrossed by matters of a deeply interesting domestic character, that we could not press upon it the renewal of negotiations which had been unfortunately broken off by the unexpected recall of our Minister, who had commenced them with some hopes of success. My great object was, however, to make the subject dormant, might hereafter be revived under circumstances which would endanger the good understanding which it is the interest of both parties to preserve inviolate, cemented as it is by a community of language, manners, and social habits, and by the high obligations we owe to our British ancestors for many of our most precious rights, and for that system of Representative Government which has enabled us to preserve and improve them.

The question of our North Eastern Boundary still remains unsettled. In my last annual message I explained to you the situation in which I found that business on my coming into office, and the measures I took to bring it to a satisfactory settlement of this question, interesting to the Union generally, and particularly so to one of its members.

The claims of our citizens on Spain are not yet acknowledged. On a closer investigation of them than appears to have hitherto taken place, it was discovered that some of these demands, however strong they might be upon the equity of that government, were such as could be made the subject of national interference. And faithful to the principle of asking nothing but what was clearly right, and additional instructions have been sent, to modify our demands so as to embrace those only on which, according to the laws of nations, we had a right to insist. An inevitable delay in procuring the decision of the Minister of Spain, in view of the merits of these claims retarded this operation, until an unfortunate malady which has afflicted his Catholic Majesty, prevented an examination of them. Being now for the first time presented in an unexceptionable form, it is confidently hoped the application will be successful.

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the application I directed to be made for the delivery of part of the archives of Florida, which had been carried to the Havana, has produced a royal order for their delivery, and that measures have been taken to procure its execution.

By the report of the Secretary of State, communicated to you on the 25th of January, you are informed of the conditional reduction, obtained by the Minister of the United States at Madrid, of the duties on tonnage levied on American shipping in the ports of Spain. The condition of that reduction having been complied with on our part, by the act passed the 13th of July last, I have the satisfaction to inform you that our ships now pay no higher duties in the continental ports of Spain than are levied on their merchandise.

The demand against Portugal for illegal captures in the blockade of Terceira, have been allowed to the full amount of the accounts presented by the claimants, and payment was promised to be made in three instalments. The first of these had been paid—the second also had been paid, but at the date of our last address, been received, owing, it was alleged, to embarrassments in the finances, consequent on the civil war in which that nation is engaged.

The payments stipulated by the convention with Denmark, have been punctually made, and the amount is ready for distribution among the claimants as soon as the board now sitting shall have performed their functions.

I regret that by the late advice from our Charge d'Affaires at Naples, that government had still delayed the satisfaction due to our citizens; but at that date, the effect of the late instructions was not known. Despatches from thence are hourly expected and the result will be communicated to you without delay.

With the rest of Europe, our relations, political and commercial remain unchanged. Negotiations are going on, to put on a permanent basis, the liberal system of commerce now carried on between us and the Empire of Russia. The treaty concluded with Austria is executed by His Imperial Majesty, with the most perfect good faith—and as we have no diplomatic agent at his court, he personally inquired into and corrected a proceeding of some of his subaltern officers, the injury of our Consul in one of his ports.

Our treaty with the Sublime Porte is producing its expected effects on our commerce. New markets are opening for our commodities, and a more extensive range for the employment of our ships. A slight augmentation of the duties on our commerce, consistent with the spirit of the treaty, had been imposed; but on the representation of our Charge d'Affaires, it has been promptly withdrawn, and we now enjoy the trade and navigation of the Black

Sea, and of all the ports belonging to the Turkish Empire and Asia, on the most perfect equality with all foreign nations.

I wish earnestly, that in announcing to you the continuance of friendship, and the increase of a profitable commercial intercourse with Mexico, with Central America, and the States of the South, I could occupy you with the assurance that they are all blessed with that internal tranquility and foreign peace which their heroic devotion to the cause of their independence merits. In Mexico, a sanguinary struggle is now carried on, which has caused some embarrassment to our commerce; but both parties profess the most friendly disposition towards us. To the termination of this contest, we look for the establishment of that secure intercourse, so necessary to nations whose territories are contiguous. How important it will be to us, we may calculate from the fact that even in this unfavorable state of things, our maritime commerce has increased, and an internal trade by caravans, from St. Louis to Santa Fe, under the protection of the great fur trade, is carried on to great advantage, and is daily increasing. The agents provided for by the treaty with this Power, to designate the boundaries which it established, have been named on our part; but one of the evils of the civil war now raging there has been that the appointment of those with whom they were to co-operate has not yet been announced to us.

The Government of Central America has expelled from its Territory the party which some time since disturbed its peace. Desirous of fostering a favorable disposition towards us, which has on more than one occasion been evinced by this interesting country, I made a second attempt, in this year, to establish a diplomatic intercourse with them; but the Government, in the person of a citizen whom I had appointed for this purpose, has retarded the execution of measures from which I hoped much advantage to our commerce. The union of the three states which formed the Republic of Colombia has been dissolved; but they all, it is believed, consider themselves as separately bound by the Treaty which was made in their federal capacity. The Minister accredited to the Government of New Granada, and hopes were entertained that a new Union would be formed between the separate States, at least, for the purposes of foreign intercourse. Our Minister has been instructed to use his good offices, whenever they shall be desired, to produce the reunion so much to be wished, for the domestic tranquility of the parties, and the security and facility of foreign commerce.

Some agitations naturally attendant on an infant reign have prevailed in the empire of Brazil, which have had the usual effect upon commercial operations; and while they suspended the consideration of claims created on similar occasions, they have given rise to new complaints on the part of our citizens, and have produced some calamities and difficulties of this nature has made us less urgent, and peremptory in our demands for justice than duty to our fellow citizens would, under other circumstances, have required. But their claims are not neglected, and will on all proper occasions be urged, and it is hoped with effect.

Our relations with our neighbors to the south, the subject of our affairs with Buenos Ayres, because the negotiation communicated to you in my last annual message, was, at the date of our last address, still pending, and in a state that would render a publication of the details inexpedient.

A Treaty of Amity and Commerce has been formed with the Republic of Chili, which, if approved by the Senate, will be laid before you. The Government seems to be established at peace with its neighbors; and its ports being the resorts of our ships which are employed in the highly important trade of the fisheries, this commercial convention cannot but be of great advantage to our fellow citizens engaged in that perilous but profitable business.

Our commerce with the neighboring state of Peru, owing to the onerous duties levied on our principal articles of export, has been on the decline, and all endeavors to procure an alteration have hitherto proved fruitless. With Bolivia, we have yet no diplomatic intercourse, and the continued contests carried on between it and Peru have made neither a more favorable period, the appointment of any agent for this purpose, nor the negotiation of a treaty, which would have been a source of great benefit to our fellow citizens engaged in that perilous but profitable business.

In the view I have given of our connection with foreign powers, allusions have been made to their domestic disturbances or foreign wars, to their revolutions or dissensions. It may be proper to observe that this is done solely in cases where those events affect our political relations with them, or to show their operation on our commerce. Further, that it is neither our policy nor our right to interfere. Our best wishes are for the good of our good friends when required, will be afforded, to promote the domestic tranquility and foreign peace of all nations with whom we have any intercourse. Any intervention in their affairs further than this, even by the expression of an official opinion, is contrary to our principles of international policy, and will always be avoided.

The report which the Secretary of the Treasury will in due time lay before you, will exhibit the national finances in a highly prosperous state. Owing to the continued success of our commercial enterprise, which has enabled the merchants to fulfill their engagements with the government, the receipts from customs during the year, will exceed the estimate presented at the last session; and with the other means of the Treasury will prove fully adequate, not only to meet the increased expenditure resulting from the large appropriations made by Congress, but to provide for the payment of all the public debt which is at present redeemable. It is now estimated that the customs will yield to the Treasury, during the present year, upwards of twenty-eight millions of dollars. The public lands, however, are less productive than was anticipated, and according to present information, will not much exceed two millions. The expenditures for all objects other than the public debt, are estimated to amount during the year to about sixteen millions and a half, while a still larger sum, viz: eighteen millions of dollars will have been applied to the principal and interest of the public debt.

It is expected, however, that in consequence of the reduced rates of duty which will take effect after the 3d of March next, there will be a considerable falling off in the revenue from customs in the year 1833. It will, nevertheless, be amply sufficient to provide for all the wants of the public service, estimated even upon a liberal scale, and for the redemption and purchase of the remainder of the public debt. On the first of January next, the entire public debt of the United States, funded and unfunded, will be reduced to within a fraction of seven millions of dollars; of which \$2,227,393 are not yet redeemed until the 1st of January, 1834, and \$4,733,296 not until the 3d of January, 1835. The commissioners of the sinking fund, however, being invested with full authority to purchase the debt at the market price, and the means of the Treasury being ample, it may be hoped that the whole will be extinguished within the year 1833.

I cannot too cordially congratulate Congress and my fellow citizens on the near approach of the memorable and happy event, the extinction of the public debt of this great and free nation. Faithful to the wise and patriotic policy marked out by the legislation of this country, for this object, the present administration has devoted to it all the means which the flourishing commerce has supplied, and a prudent economy preserved for the public treasury. Within the four years for which the people have conferred the executive power to my charge, I have expended eight millions of dollars, and have applied to the payment of the public debt. That this has been accomplished without stinting the expenditures for all other proper objects will be seen by referring to the liberal provision made during the same period for the support and increase of our means of maritime and military defence, for internal improvements of a national character, for the removal and preservation of the Indians, and lastly for the gallant veterans of the revolution.

The final removal of this great burden from our resources affords the means of further provision for all the objects of general welfare and public defence which the

constitution authorizes, and presents the occasion for such further reduction in the revenue as may not be required for them. From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be seen that after the present year such a reduction may be made to a considerable extent, and the subject is earnestly recommended to the consideration of Congress, in the hope that the combined wisdom of the Representatives of the people will devise such means of effecting that salutary object, as may remove those burthens which shall be found to fall unequally upon any, and as may promote all the great interests of the community.

Long and patient reflection has strengthened the opinions I have heretofore expressed to Congress on this subject; and I deem it my duty on the present occasion, again to urge them upon the attention of the Legislature. The soundest maxims of public policy and the principles upon which our republican institutions are founded, recommend a proper adaptation of the revenue to the expenditure, and they also require that the expenditure shall be limited to what, by an economical administration, shall be consistent with the simplicity of the Government, and necessary to an efficient public service. In effecting this adjustment, it is due in justice to the interests of the different States, and even to the preservation of the Union itself, that the protection afforded by existing laws to any branches of the national industry, should not exceed what may be necessary to counteract the regulations of foreign nations, and to secure a supply of domestic manufactures, and to effect a national independence and safety in time of war. If, upon investigation it shall be found, as it is believed it will be, that the Legislative protection granted to any particular interest is greater than is indispensably requisite for those objects, I recommend that it be gradually diminished, and that as far as may be consistent with these objects, a standard as high as possible be maintained for the Government and to the preservation of the large capital invested in establishments of domestic industry will permit.

That manufactures adequate to the supply of our domestic consumption, will, in the abstract, be beneficial to our country, is a reason to doubt, and to effect a national independence, there is perhaps, no American citizen who would not for a while, be willing to pay a higher price for them. But for this purpose, it is presumed that a Tariff of high duties, designed for perpetual protection has entered into the minds of but few of our statesmen. The most they have anticipated is a temporary and generally incidental protection, which they agree to have reduced to the lowest possible rate, and experience however, our best guide on this, as on other subjects, makes it doubtful whether the advantages of this system are not counterbalanced by many evils, and whether it does not tend to beget in the minds of a large portion of our countrymen a spirit of discontent and jealousy against the efforts of the Union. Why then shall we do? Large interests have grown up under the implied pledge of our national legislation, which it would seem a violation of public faith suddenly to abandon. Nothing could justify it but the public safety, which is the supreme law. But those who have vested their capital in manufacturing establishments cannot expect that the people will continue permanently to support a system of high duties, if the money is not required for any legitimate purpose in the administration of the Government. Is it not enough that the high duties have been paid as long as the money arising from them could be applied to the common benefit in the extinguishment of the public debt?

Those who take an enlarged view of the condition of our country, and who are desirous of promoting a national independence, will be ultimately limited to those articles of domestic manufacture which are indispensable to our safety in time of war. Within this scope, on a reasonable scale, it is recommended by every consideration of patriotism and duty, which will doubtless always secure to it a liberal and efficient support. But beyond this object, we have already seen the operation of the system of high duties, in some sections of the country, the public influence is degraded as tending to concentrate wealth into a few hands, and as creating those germs of dependence and vice which in other countries have characterized the existence of monopolies, and proved so destructive of liberty and the general good. A large portion of the people in one section of the republic devote their time and talents to the cultivation of the soil, and to the raising of stock, and are thus engaged in the pursuit of a free and independent industry, and are thus enabled to support themselves and their families, and to contribute to the support of the Government, and to the maintenance of the public faith, and to the maintenance of the public safety, and to the maintenance of the public honor, and to the maintenance of the public interest, and to the maintenance of the public good, and to the maintenance of the public peace, and to the maintenance of the public order, and to the maintenance of the public morality, and to the maintenance of the public religion, and to the maintenance of the public virtue, and to the maintenance of the public wisdom, and to the maintenance of the public strength, and to the maintenance of the public glory, and to the maintenance of the public honor, and to the maintenance of the 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POETRY.

For the Christian Secretary.

THE JEWS.

Zion! thy symbols fade;
Cast thy dim types away—
Come forth from ancient Error's shade,
And hail Messiah's day.

Why haunt with shuddering dread
Red Sinai's wall of flame?
When Calvary lifts a peaceful claim,
And breathes an angel's halm.

The Prophets are thy care,
The Law is at thy breast,
To Jesus turn with suppliant Prayer,
His Word will do the rest.

No more his love withstand,
No more his spirit grieve,
Thrust in his wounded side thy hand,
And tremble, and believe.

HARTFORD, Nov. 26, 1832.

L. H. S.

For the Christian Secretary.

ON HEARING A. S. S. MISSIONARY, THE REV. MR. BALLARD'S
ACCOUNT OF HIS TOUR TO THE WEST.

I heard the tale; and quick I glanc'd mine eye
Far to the distant west: yea, far beyond
New England's gentle hills, and peaceful shores;
I quickly pass'd the Laurel heights and climb'd
The Allegany mount. What saw ye there?
A fertile vale, a vast, expansive field,
Stretching its precincts wide from Lake to Gulf,
From Mount to Mount; as Eden fair, and rich
In sweetest flowers Columbia's clime can yield.
What heard ye there? Was it alone
The deafening roar of mighty dashing floods?
Or did it tell of huge, majestic streams,
Rolling in fearful tide their haughty waves,
Uncheck'd by aught, down to the Ocean's lap?
And did ye hear at eve the frightful yell
Of savage beasts, roaming o'er hill and dale,
And far across the plain, athirst for blood?
And were those awful thrilling sounds never broke
By man's response? Yes, they were often broke
By man's response: Though oft the notes were wild
As winter's winds, or howling tempest's blast.
The savage war whoop echoed from the grove,
And soon the suffering victim's plaintive cry
Told of some horrid deed. The huntsman's horn
Bespoke some close pursued prey. And oft
The farmer's whistle cheer'd the tardy hours.
Or busy, bustling mail of cities full,
Told of the love of gain.
But heard ye not the deep-ton'd Sabbath bell?
The voice of prayer and praise? No echo back
Of our Creator's love? No anthems sweet
To our Redeemer God? Oft did I list,
At morn, deep noon, and falling eve,
If perchance might hear some holy voice,
Borne on the zephyr's wing, in reverent prayer.
Nor did I list in vain. For oft was heard
The deep-ton'd sigh, the fervent humble prayer,
That God would hear his servants true
To guide them in the ways of Truth and Peace.
And oft the pious mother gently knelt
Beside her infant charge, in tears inquired,
"Ah, who shall guide my boy to manhood's prime?"
"And guard him safe from sin's destroying power?"
"Ah, who shall point him to the 'Lamb of God,'"
"Who died his soul to save? Where shall he learn
To love and serve his God?" "Midst tears and sighs
She gave her precious charge in trust to Him
Who is the Harvester's Lord."
And lo! methought I heard a voice from heaven
"Whom shall I send, and who will go for us?"
A pause ensued.

Hartford, Nov. 27, 1832.

CLARITA

MISSIONARY RECORD.

THE PERSECUTION IN JAMAICA—LETTER OF MR.
ABBOTT.

The planters in Jamaica, it seems, are actually attempting to execute their violent threats against the Baptist and Methodist missionaries; and but for the free blacks, who have thus far sustained them with a noble courage and generosity, the attempt would, doubtless, have been successful. We copy from the London Missionary Herald, for October, the following letter of Mr. Abbott, a Baptist missionary stationed at Montego Bay, on the north coast of the island.—*New York Observer*.

MONTGO BAY, (Jamaica,) July 5, 1832.
My Dear Sir: Since I last addressed you, I have had to contend with difficulties of the most painful kind, to which I shall now direct your attention as briefly as possible. Mrs. Abbott and myself landed here on the 16th of June, (brother Nichols having been detained in Kingston for a few weeks,) and found our friends desirous of having service on the following day, which was the Sabbath. I accordingly made arrangements for holding a prayer-meeting at half past 10, A. M. and for preaching at 3, P. M. About 10, A. M. the head constable came to the house belonging to Mrs. Renwick, in which we reside, and stated that the magistrates had sent him to say, the meeting I had collected was an illegal one, and unless I dispersed it, they would issue a warrant for my apprehension. Several messages passed between the magistrates and myself, in the course of which I gave them to understand that the meeting was not an illegal one. I sent them a certificate of the house having been registered in the Bishop's office, but they totally disregarded both the certificate and my explanation, and at length sent the constable to wait in the house, ordering him to apprehend me if I commenced service. I consulted with some of my friends, and with John Manderson, Esq. who is a magistrate and member of Assembly for this parish, who advised me to disperse the people, and not preach on that day. I followed that advice, but fearing it would be a bad precedent, and that we might lose ground in consequence, requested the constable to inform the magistrates that I had dispersed the

meeting, not because I considered it an illegal one, but as they had sent me professedly in a legal manner, though I considered their interference uncalled for and illegal, I would show my peaceable disposition by not opposing them until the matter had been investigated, and that I was willing to meet them at any time they might appoint for the purpose of coming to an explanation. They appointed the following morning for that purpose.

I met them on the Monday, produced my certificate, and offered to prove it was the kind of certificate required by the toleration act, which is in force in this island, but the majority of the magistrates seemed determined to prevent the preaching of the Gospel either with the law or without it; nor is this to be wondered at, when I assure you, without any fear of being contradicted, that a great proportion of the St. James magistracy are members of an anti-Christian, seditious, and illegal society, known by the name of "Colonial Church Union"—the grand object of which society, as stated in their resolutions, to expel all sectarians from the country. Such being the case I was not allowed to explain, nor would they refer to the laws themselves. Violent and abusive language was used. Mr. Robert Watt, (a magistrate) said I should be indicted as a vagrant! Dr. Lawson, sen. who is an assistant judge of the Assize Court, and colonel of the St. James' militia, said that "they ought one and all to sacrifice their lives and property to prevent our re-introduction." I told them (when they became quiet,) that I did not come to the town for any political purpose, nor did I attend that meeting to enter into any political discussion—that I came there simply to state and prove that I had not collected an illegal meeting, and called upon them to show, if they could, some legal reason why I should not follow my duties as a minister of the gospel. I then left the meeting, after which it resolved, that Mrs. Renwick and myself should be indicted for the next Court of Quarter Sessions. Mr. Manderson and one or two other gentlemen opposed the majority in their illegal and unjust proceedings, but it appears they were determined not only to prevent my preaching, but that I should be driven out of the parish, and this they would have done had not the loyal and humane colored inhabitants (as in brother Burchell's case) been equally determined to protect me. From the 18th to the 26th of June, every means which their depraved hearts could suggest was employed to expel me from the parish. Placards were posted about the town, several of which are in my possession, but for the want of room I can only send you the following copy of one of them: "To Mr. Abbott, Baptist Missionary, quit this parish by any possible means ere Monday, as the parishioners have resolved that you must then do. Should you foolishly disregard this notice, beware of the consequences.—Montego Bay, St. James' 22d of June, 1832." Of course I disregarded these notices, for as a British subject I had a right to remain. Several of our colored friends slept in the house every night; indeed they still continue to do so, to act on the defensive in the case of an attack by the white rebels. On Monday the 25th it was stated that they intended to put their threats into execution, and it being their muster day they seemed to make sure of succeeding in their attempt, but our trust was in God, our souls were stayed on him, and he did not deliver us into the hands of our enemies. After the muster, a meeting of the "Colonial Union" was held at the court house, at which Mr. Coates, (a magistrate,) presided; when it was seriously proposed by the worthy chairman, a conservator of the peace, that I should be driven out of the parish. This proposition was warmly supported by the faction, but opposed by Samuel Manderson, Esq. (a colored gentleman,) who said that I was a British subject, and might live where I chose, and that they could not and should not eject me out of the parish. They soon found that those were the sentiments of a great mass of the colored population, with whom they were ill prepared to come into contact, and no attack was made on my person, nor on the dwelling house which, it was said, they intended to raze to the ground. The designs of God are indeed inscrutable—are now particularly so—yet we cannot but adore and praise him for his goodness and care. When all appeared dark and mysterious, and when our infuriated enemies were thirsting for our blood, God appeared for us and raised up friends to protect us from the grasp of lawless power. On the evening of the ever-to-be-remembered June 25, about the time the attack was to have been made on me, a medical gentleman, to me a perfect stranger, called on me and said, he understood my life was in danger, and that a party intended to mob my house that night; that his house was open to myself and Mrs. A. and if we would accept his offers he would defend us with his life. I would mention this gentleman's name, but were it known here that such an offer had been made by him, it would only expose him to the wrath of the would-be-great men, and probably end in the loss of his practice. Such is the state of society here at the present day. Our indefatigable friend Mr. Lewin, and others, have already suffered in this way for defending us. It is necessary for me to observe, in reference to this station, and the same may be said of Falmouth and Lucea, that your missionaries' lives will be constantly in danger, unless more protection is afforded us by the British government. It is no longer questionable, whether or not magistrates were engaged in the demolition of our chapels; they do not deny it, but rather glory in it; and those magistrates who were most actively engaged in that work, say they are determined to risk their lives and property to prevent our preaching. Were I to attempt to preach now, I fear it would involve the inhabitants in a civil war; and there will be equal danger of this whenever the attempt be made, unless the perpetrators of villany, who now think that they may persevere in infringing on the rights of British subjects with impunity, are made to suffer that punishment they so rich-

ly merit. It is of no use for Jamaica to boast of having uncorrupted juries, as the following fact, as well as others, will prove. Bills were sent in to the grand jury by the Wesleys, against the persons who destroyed the chapels and assaulted their ministers, and though the evidence was unquestionable, all the bills were ignored! We have not sent in any, nor do we think it would be of any service to do so. Mrs. Renwick is bound over to take her trial, at the next court of quarter sessions. They are keeping me ignorant of their intentions respecting myself. Brother Kingdon was interrupted while holding a prayer meeting at Savanna-la-mar, brought before the magistrates, and bound over to take his trial at the assizes held in this town, but the court was closed this day without his being called upon; and whether they intend to do any thing with his case at a future period we do not know. Such, my dear sir, is our situation at the present moment. We propose obtaining the opinion of the new Attorney-General on our case; and, being satisfied as to the law on the subject, to proceed with our work as soon as it may be safe and prudent to do so; but we are anxiously expecting redress and protection from the British government.

THOMAS F. ABBOTT.

BRITISH BENEVOLENCE.

The income of the principal religious societies supported by voluntary contributions, for the year ending May, 1832, has been as follows. British and Foreign Bible Society, £81,700 Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, 48,200 Church Missionary Society, 48,700 London Missionary Society, 34,000 London Hibernian Society, 9,700 Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, 11,000 British and Foreign Seamen and Soldiers' Friend Society, 5,000 Religious Tract Society, 3,300 Irish Evangelical Society, 3,000 Home Missionary Society, 4,000 Naval and Military Bible Society, 2,700 Prayer Book and Homily Society, 2,700 British and Foreign School Society, 2,500 Continental Society, 1,900 Port of London Society, 700 Christian Instruction Society, 600 Ecclesiastical Knowledge Society, 440 Sunday School Society, 340 London Itinerant Society, 390 Society for the Observance of the Lord's day, 240 The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts—the Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge among the Poor—the Baptist Missionary Society, and various other minor institutions, not making up their annual accounts in May, are not included in the above summary. If these were added, the gross amount contributed voluntarily in this country for the support of religious institutions for general purposes, would exceed £300,000 annually.—*Nottingham Review*.

POPULATION, RELIGION, AND EDUCATION IN ALGIER.—An estimate of the population of Algiers has recently been prepared and published by the Paris Colonial Society. The following are the results as given in "Le Sémur," the paper from which we translate.

1. Moors, about 10,000.
2. Negress Bedouins and Biskeras, about 2,000.
3. Jews, about 5,000.
4. Europeans, about 5,000.

It should be remarked that the division of the sexes at Algiers is nearly in the proportion of—
One-third male } among the Moors and
Two-thirds female } Negroes.
One-half male } among the Jews.
One-half female }
Eleven twelfths male } among the Europe-
One-twelfth female } ans.

The difference in these classes is explained among the Mussulmans, by their polygamy and by the number of female slaves or domestics kept by them, and among the Europeans by the fact that most of them are to this day without families.

It is worthy of remark that since the arrival of the French, the native population has diminished two-thirds. Emigration began with the rich and extended to the lower classes; it continues in proportion as French authority appears to become fixed and stable.

There are at Algiers 57 mosques scattered in different quarters. The largest and most frequented are those of the streets of the Marine and the Divan. The Jews have 17 synagogues, and since the French have occupied the city, a chapel for Catholic worship has been opened.

In all quarters are small schools for the children of Mussulmans. The masters are called *Hodja* or scribes. The instruction which the children receive is confined to some passages of the Koran and to the Arabic language. The method pursued is much like that of mutual instruction. Two Frenchmen, Messrs. Gattier and Beauvais, have each established a school in which they teach the French language, arithmetic, and the elements of belles lettres. There is also a charity school of girls under the direction of Madame Lanneau.

There are at Algiers a lithographic press, two libraries and reading-rooms. M. Rolland de Bussy, Jun. director of the army press has charge of the *Algier Monitor*, the newspaper which contains the acts of the Government, and legal and judicial notices.

From the London Christian Advocate.

LAST DAYS OF REV. G. WHITEFIELD.

While resident in the United States of America, it was a subject of no ordinary pleasure to give ear to anecdotes relative to the good men who first planted the tree of Christianity in that land. The most effective missionary of modern times was George Whitefield, whose memory is still fresh in the memory of living persons, who in their youth listened with aston-

ishment to the powerful utterance of truth delivered by him. I shall never forget the description given me by one, now perhaps in another world, of the last sermon. Mr. Whitefield ever preached; the individual to whom I refer was then in his 86th year, but he retained a strong remembrance of the most trivial circumstance connected with that great man. It was usual, he told me, for Mr. Smith to preach when Mr. Whitefield was unable, on account of sudden attacks of asthma. At the time referred to after Mr. Smith had delivered a short discourse, Mr. Whitefield also seemed desirous of speaking; but from the weak state in which he then was, it was thought almost impossible. He rose from the seat in the pulpit, and stood erect, and his appearance alone was a powerful sermon. The thinness of his visage, the paleness of his countenance, the evident struggling of the heavenly spark in a decayed body for utterance, were all deeply interesting; the spirit was willing, but the flesh was dying. In this situation he remained several minutes unable to speak; he then said, "I will wait for the gracious assistance of God, for he will, I am certain, assist me once more to speak in his name." He then delivered, perhaps, one of his best sermons, for the light generally burns most splendidly when about to expire. The subject was a contrast of the present with the future; a part of this sermon I read to a popular and learned clergyman in New York, who could not refrain from weeping when I repeated the following:—"I go, I go, to rest prepared; my sun has risen, and by aid from heaven, given light to many; 'tis now about to set forever—No, it cannot be! 'tis to rise to the zenith of immortal glory; I have outlived many on earth, but they cannot outlive me in heaven; many shall live when this body is no more, but then—Oh, thought divine! I shall be in a world where time, age, pain, and sorrow are unknown. My body fails, my spirit expands; how willingly would I live forever to preach Christ, but I die to be with him; how brief, comparatively brief, has been my life, compared with the vast labors which I see before me yet to be accomplished; but if I leave now, while so few care about heavenly things, the God of peace will surely visit you." These and many other things he said, which, though simple, were rendered important by circumstances; for death had let fly his arrow, and the shaft was deeply infixed when utterance was given to them; his countenance, his tremulous voice, his debilitated frame, all gave convincing evidence that the eye that saw him should shortly see him no more forever. One day and a half after this, he was numbered amongst the dead. When I visited the place where he is entombed, Newburyport, I could not help saying, the memory of the just is blessed; few are there like George Whitefield, however zealous; they do not possess the masterly power, and those who do, too often turn it to a purpose that does not glorify God.

From the Youths' Temperance Lecturer.

GOOD MANNERS.

It is getting to be cold weather, children, and a time when you will be huddling and crowding about the fire, each striving for the warmest place; and children are sometimes very rude, and need much admonishing to keep them in their places.

If you wish to cultivate good manners, let me caution you a little, concerning your conduct about your own fireside. If you indulge yourselves in what would disgrace you abroad, you will be apt to do those very things, when at home. You must consider, you cannot be always around the fireside of your father and mother; you must go out, and sit down in other people's houses; you must live with them, and conform to the rules of the family; and if you have been unmannerly at home, you will, insensibly, fall into habits which will greatly shame you. If children, when at home, place themselves before the fire, when older people are present, they appear ridiculous, especially when from home. When a young gentleman or lady, in a family where he or she lives, shows no respect to the mistress of the house, but let her sit down in a corner, or in the back side of a room, she is sure very much to dislike such an inmate; and be always dreading to sit down in a room with such an one, because so disgusting. Persons of good manners will be careful to take as little room about the fire as possible, and when they see others coming in, will give them a seat where they can be as comfortable as themselves.

I knew a young lady, who, in many respects, might be called respectable, but who occupied so much of the fire, wherever she boarded, that no one acquainted with her would be willing to board her; and when winter came on, she had much trouble to find a home; and in one family, she was sent away, on the same account.

If you would avoid such trouble, think of this, when you are crowding about the fire, and learn to keep your place at home, and you will have no trouble abroad. Another disgraceful habit, and quite a filthy one, too, is spitting about the floor, and fire. Children often do this, in sport; and men often do it; but it is shameful, and should always, if possible, be avoided. You have seen dirty tobacco-chewers, spitting about the fire, where food was cooking. You have seen the mother and sisters fret, and beg to have the tobacco put away. You have seen the hearth, and sometimes the carpet, bespattered, and have smelt the nauseous smell of the tobacco, and can you ever wish to be guilty of so shameful a practice? You must not think, because you see men do these things, they are right, and that you will be men sooner, for practising them; but think it will only make you disagreeable, and your company dreaded the more.

From the New York Observer.
MANUAL LABOR LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

On Wednesday evening last, Mr. Theodore D. Weld, General Agent of the Society for promoting Manual Labor in Literary Institu-

tions, delivered an Address in Chatham street Chapel, on the salutary influence of regular exercise upon the human system. A large and respectable audience listened to the speaker, with delightful satisfaction for an hour and a half. Why is it that a large proportion of our literary men lose their health, and are deprived of the opportunity of exerting their talents for the benefit of the world, soon after assuming the responsibilities of their stations? The answer is, they neglect exercise; they do not understand the necessity of it; they do not consider that neither body nor mind can work advantageously without systematic exercise. It is difficult to persuade our literary men to examine the subject. Nay, some of them even look upon it with disdain or mistrust. It was a true remark of the elder Dr. Warren, "not a hundred men in Boston took exercise from principle." The question now is, shall we have a race of literary men, of ministers of the Gospel, of missionaries, who will have sound minds in healthy bodies; who can endure hardness; or shall dyspepsia continue to be the disease of our men of literature, carrying to a premature grave the learned, the eloquent, and the useful, from one end of the land to the other? We wish that all who value life, and who consider that literary men are the property of the country, would attend the Lecture of Mr. Weld. His motto is that of the Apostle, "I speak as to wise men; judge ye what I say."

From Forsyth's First Lines of Chemistry.

SULPHUR.

As a mineral production, sulphur occurs in some parts of the earth, particularly in the neighbourhood of volcanoes, as in Italy and Sicily. It is commonly found in a massive state; but is sometimes met with crystallized in the form of an oblique rhombic octohedron. It exists more abundantly in combination with several metals, as silver, copper, antimony, lead, and iron. It is procured in large quantity by exposing the common iron pyrites to a red heat in close vessels.

Sulphur is a brittle solid, of a greenish yellow color, emits a peculiar odor when rubbed, and has little taste. It is a non-conductor of electricity, and is excited negatively by friction. Its specific gravity is 1.99. At the temperature of 190° F. it begins to liquefy; at 202° F. it is in a state of perfect fusion, and if then cast into cylindrical moulds forms the common roll sulphur of commerce. When the heat is raised to 300° F. it becomes viscid, and acquires a reddish brown color; and if poured at this temperature into water, it becomes a ductile mass, and may be used for taking the impression of seals.

Fused sulphur, on cooling, has a tendency to crystallize. A crystalline arrangement is perceptible in the centre of the common roll sulphur; and by good management regular crystals may be obtained.

Sulphur has been discovered in cresses, horse-radish, and several other vegetables. It is also evolved from animal substances, during their putrefaction, in combination with hydrogen. The change which silver undergoes when immersed in an egg, shows the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen.

Sulphur is very volatile. It begins to rise slowly in vapor even before it is completely fused. At 550° or 600° F. it volatilizes rapidly, and condenses again unchanged in close vessels. It is by this process that common sulphur is purified; and if the sublimation be conducted slowly, the sulphur collects in the receiver in the form of detached crystalline grains, called flowers of sulphur, a state, however, in which it is not quite pure; for the oxygen of the air within the apparatus combines with a portion of sulphur during the process, and forms sulphurous acid, which may be removed by washing the flower repeatedly with water.

Sulphur is insoluble in water, but unites with it under favorable circumstances, forming the white hydrate of sulphur, termed *lac sulphuris*. It dissolves readily in boiling oil of turpentine. It is also soluble in alcohol, if both substances are brought together in the form of vapor.—The sulphur is precipitated from the solution by the addition of water. Like charcoal, the sulphur retains a portion of hydrogen so obstinately that it cannot be wholly freed from it either by fusion or sublimation. Heated in the open air at 300° F. or a little higher, it kindles spontaneously, and burns with a faint blue light. In oxygen gas its combustion is far more vivid; the flame is much longer, and of a bluish white color. Sulphurous acid in both cases is the product. No sulphuric acid is formed, even in oxygen gas, unless moisture be present.

Compound of Sulphur and Oxygen.—There are four compounds of sulphur and oxygen, all of which have acid properties; the composition of which is as follows:—

Sulphur.	Oxygen.	S.	Ox.
Hyposulphurous acid,	16	8	1
Sulphurous acid,	16	16	1
Sulphuric acid,	16	24	1
Hypsulphuric acid,	32	40	2

Sulphur will also combine with the alkalis: with potass, soda, and with ammonia, compounds which possess several curious and interesting properties. The alkaline and earthy sulphurets are hard substances of a brown color, resembling the liver of animals. They absorb water from the atmosphere, and then emit a fetid odor similar to that of putrid eggs. They decompose water, and by that process they become partially converted to alkaline or earthy sulphurates.

Sulphur may be combined artificially with most of the metals, and with some earths; but many of the metallic sulphurets are found native in great abundance.

If thou desire not to be poor, desire not to be too rich: he is rich, not that possesses much, but that he covets no more: and he is poor, not that enjoys little, but that he wants too much: the contented mind wants nothing which it hath not; the covetous mind wants, not what it hath not, but likewise what it hath.—*Quarles*.